

TOPICS IN PARIS.

THE ALFONSO INCIDENT—WIRE-PULLING—MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
The Spanish "breeze" seems to have blown over. Its importance has been greatly exaggerated in London as well as in Paris, and I dare say in New-York also. Wherever one meets a Russian political agent, he tries to make the most of it, and refuses to admit that there was any conciliation in it. His reasons for doing this are obvious. If France thinks that Spain is only too well disposed to invade her, and is only waiting for a sign from Prince Bismarck, the former Power will look entirely to the Czar for support and accept any conditions for an alliance with him that he may offer. Bismarck's considerations were very potent in bringing the immediate *entourage* of Don Alfonso to take a calmer view of what happened in the streets of Paris on September 29. His courtiers and some eminent Spanish politicians are trying to work a scheme for a more direct and therefore shorter line of railway between Paris and Madrid through the Valley of Artois. The French Government and Chamberlain are on their side. A diplomatic rupture between the two countries would therefore spoil their game.

Yesterday the Marquis de Guell-Y-Reute, in-law of the King, paid Mr. Grévy, at the Elysee, a visit of reconciliation. He expressed the deepest regret for the manner in which Count Vega de Arriago had worked the fit of ill-humor which the Parisians manifested when the King was going from the Northern Railway to the Spanish Embassy. The Marquis de Guell-Y-Reute is a member of the Spanish Senate and of remarkable intellectual culture. He is on the best terms with his wife's august nephew and is frequently consulted by him, but unfortunately not so often as the Duc de Montpensier. The Marquis was opposed to the King making a foreign tour. If he went abroad it should have been for more relaxation, and visits to great capitals of Government, and not for a tour of inspection. There would have been no harm in his going in strict incognito, though not in a hidden manner, to Biarritz and then by a cross line of railway to Switzerland, where the trip should have ended. It was very impolitic in the Marquis's opinion, for him to appear at Hamburg as a satellite of Prince Bismarck. Nor were the French altogether in the wrong, seeing that they did not know all the facts of the King's case, to feel angry at his paying a state visit after he had accepted the colony of the Holstein Uhlans quartered at Strasburg. It was not much their irritation as the form in which they gave it vent that was to be blamed. But they acted according to their peculiar temperament, which urges them to be frank and outspoken. The Marquis had some conversation with M. Grévy about the trans-Andorre railway scheme.

The Duc de Fernan-Nunez has sent his resignation to Madrid, and will not this time withdraw it. He told Alfonso when he was here that he found the post of Ambassador most difficult one and did not wish to retain it any longer. He is an honorable Italian nobleman of indolent habits and very large fortune, which along with his dual title he enjoys in his wife's right. He is of older lineage than the Duchess. The object of Senor Vega de Arriago in sending him here was to establish a strong link between the Spanish and Italian embassies, and so facilitate the entrance of Spain into the central European Alliance. This pact is a revival of the Holy Alliance. It is not directed against France but against Republicanism everywhere in the Old World. The Duc de Fernan-Nunez, as a young man, had been in the service of the King of Sardinia, although a native of the province of Lombardy, which was then Austrian. His brother fought under the House of Savoy at Novara, and his sister, the Marchesa de Palco d'Adda, was distinguished for her sympathy with the patriotic cause which was represented by Victor Emmanuel. These personal and family antecedents were enough to have drawn closer together the Italian and Spanish embassies here.

I do not suppose that the sharp wire-pullers at Madrid who enjoy incomes from the Golph fund let the Duc de Fernan-Nunez see the design they had in view in sending him here. He is a fine and honorable but very stupid nobleman, altogether deficient in Italian subtlety and wholly unacquainted with the tricks of the diplomatic profession. But care was taken to place at his side a sharp, silver-tongued, mendacious and very ambitious official, Senor Arriago, who is the Secretary of Embassy for about a year and a half. This Arriago is of a Christianized Hebrew family. His wife is a blonde Cuban, and extremely pretty. Seeing that the wind blew at the Court of Madrid from the Foreign Office there, in a German direction, the First Secretary has pulled with zeal every Bismarckian wire on which he could lay his hand. He was helped by a group of Hebrew journalists, one of whom is the caricature on humanity who writes for *The London Times*, and who wants to be a German Baron and a Knight of the Golden Fleece! Nothing less!

Apologies of the shady lot of intriguers who pull wires for the Spanish Embassy, I knew two of them. One was employed by Count de Arriago when he was Ambassador here, and then by his successor, the Marquis de Molins. The shady individual was a person of good family and education. His name was Morales, and he was the son of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Madrid. He paraded epic sentiments, aired his views in public language, and looked like a Hidalgo of the olden time. All the while he was through his gorgeous intrigues and low life.

He was enabled to go to Spain along with King Alfonso in 1875. Morales used very often to dine at the house of Madame Ratazzi, which had been missed every time he enjoyed. Silver spoons were also purloined from the cloak-room. This kind of thing went on for nearly three years, until one night, when Morales, who had discovered Morales in the bedroom of his hostess, went into a drawer where a jewel casket lay. He was denounced by her, watched, detected, tried, and condemned to a year's imprisonment. The Spanish Embassy at Madrid, the Minister of the Spanish Embassy to Paris, and I believe they sent him as an agent to Munich. The other shady Don of Arriago, of New-Orleans, who was employed by the Spanish Embassy in London, was dismissed for swindling Frenchmen in Brussels. He would not have been turned away from the French Embassy, if there had not been a formal complaint against him to the Spanish Government, Madrid, which he also made a theatre of swindling operations, because too hot to hold him. He was a smart and confidential man, and the Spanish Embassy which Senor Morales occupied before he went to jail. One of his duties is to form currents of opinion by means of his journalistic relations. He used to supply news to three papers, for doing which he was paid by Bismarck. The people of Paris had an intuition of all this rascality, of which the English press remains wilfully ignorant.

I saw President Grévy on Wednesday (that is, two days ago) and had a long chat with him. He told me then that the King had been overjoyed to tell me that the sensational report of a conversation between him and Alfonso which appeared in the throne, altar and Papal journals, had not been true. He said that he had been told by the King that he had attempted to censure coarse rudeness in gross language.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. John Morley have been making a tour in the West of France. I met them when they were in Paris, where they have been staying four days, and thought Mr. Chamberlain, whom I had not previously seen, a very interesting person. He is a new type of political Englishman, who has been brought up in London, but not the former. I found him to be a man of undoubted capacity, a fine intellect, a fair length, his features were of a small size, but they gave the idea of a small mind in their neatness. The head is not large, but I should say the skull is well fitted and with a good quality of brain. Mr. Chamberlain

is like American machinery in his physical organization. He has enough of bone, muscle and flesh for a healthy and active man, but no surplusage. His nature is essentially practical, and he does not dry or harden. All the steel he possesses is highly tempered. I could not help feeling as I observed him that he is a man raised up for a special and a great work.

NOTES FROM HARVARD.

THE BOAT-HOUSE DISASTER—JOHN HARVARD—AWARD OF PRIZES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—Ever since the recent accident upon the boat-house has swarmed with people from all parts of Cambridge and Boston, whose curiosity impelled them to visit the scene of what might have been a terrible disaster. A thorough investigation of the accident was made on behalf of the boat club by President L. E. Sexton, '84, and R. P. Perkins, '84, captain of the university crew. The result of their investigation is as follows: The lower platform of the boat-house was supported by several piles driven into the muddy bottom of the Charles River. The upper platform was supported by four upright pillars resting on the edge of the lower platform. The pile which gave way had been driven into the bottom of the river only two feet, and the boat had bottomed below the mud. The pile was old, and at the point where it joined the platform had been patched several times with small pieces of timber to hold it together. Under the great pressure brought to bear upon it the pile lent forward slightly and, breaking from its fastenings, slipped out from under the platform, letter to the water. The boat, which was a new one, fell into the water, and the crew, who were on board, were all rescued. The committee chosen to make this investigation should consist of persons not connected with the college in any way, so that no personal prejudice of any kind should affect the decision of the committee. He also expressed the opinion that those persons who have had charge of the boat-house for the past few years were either grossly incompetent or else guilty of criminal negligence.

The proposed statue of John Harvard, which has been mentioned in *THE TRIBUNE*, brings up the subject of Harvard's life—a subject that has been discussed for more than a century. Mr. George E. Ellis, of Boston, proposed last Commencement Day that a fund be raised by the college to send a man to England to hunt up traces of John Harvard, the founder of the college. All that is known of this famous man may be summed up as follows: John Harvard, one of Emmanuel College, England, came to Massachusetts in 1637 and died in 1638, leaving his library and one-half of his estate to the college. A monument was erected to him in 1863, and the college has since then been called "Harvard College." Below this is the inscription: "On the 20th day of September, 1637, John Harvard, of Emmanuel College, came to this country in 1637, and died in 1638, leaving his library and one-half of his estate to the college. 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